

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.

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### The Maine Farmer

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### THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 7, 1837.

#### Economy in Benevolence.

Perhaps there is no trait in the human character which elevates man and brings him nearer in similitude to the inhabitants of Heaven, than the cultivation and practice of charity. It is this virtue which ministers to the wants of the distressed and the unfortunate, and which, without hope of reward, stretches forth the arm of assistance and relieves a fellow being from the troubles and misfortunes of life which press heavily upon him. Although charity, when it springs from a warm and glowing heart, will not stop to enquire how the calamities which weigh down a fellow being happened, yet there are many who are always ready to assist those who are suffering under present affliction, but never move a finger to *prevent* the approach of trouble. This, is what we call an abuse of benevolence,—an abuse, because it is hoarded up, as it were, until the call is urgent, and then may be poured out liberally—perhaps too liberally, when, if it had commenced before, half of the exertion—half of the expenditure, would have ward off, perhaps, all of the distress. Did you ever look about you, and count over the instances before your very eyes, where a little, very little aid or assistance would prevent much future misery? No matter who you are, nor where you are, if you look around upon those you are among, you will find some instances where a little assistance on your part, timely applied, will save the necessity of great expense of charity by and by. Some poor individual is out of employment, and you can either employ him yourself, or in five minutes find some employment for him. Or he may stand in need of some friendly office, which will cost you nothing, or next to nothing to perform, and which, if done, will save him a great amount of exertion, labor and disquietude. Perhaps he is one of those who suffers in silence, unwilling to make known his troubles through fear of a cold hearted repulse, or from a disinclination to trouble others, and yet is fast sinking under an accumulating burden, which may now be easily removed, but ere long, will require an increased exertion of benevolence to raise him up.

This looking out for the purpose of preventing, rather than curing misfortunes, constitutes the true *economy of benevolence*, while it will help others to help themselves, will cause an enormous saving of expense in our charities. It may not be so ostentatious, but to a grateful mind, is thrice more welcome than direct and positive assistance when one

cannot relieve himself. Study to prevent misfortunes by timely aid.

There is a species of benevolence exceedingly cheap in its cost—easy in its application, and when bestowed upon many, powerful in preventing much trouble in the world. It is *encouragement*. We know not why it is, but there is actually a greater desire among mankind to *discourage* than to *encourage* the poor. We speak of individuals, not of societies. There is a greater tendency to throw obstacles in the way of exertion and enterprise than there is to aid it.

Many and many are the instances where a word fitly spoken from some one of judgment and discretion would have led to renewed exertion and to success in some enterprise of importance to the individual, if not to society. When a sneer—a reproach—an unkind remark—a churlish reproof, not deserved and ill applied, has led to the contrary result. Some minds are so constituted that they cannot bear a laugh, or the ridicule of others. They may be active—they may be industrious—they may be ingenious, but at the same time so sensitive that they cannot withstand being *laughed* at. Indeed this lack of independence of mind—this fear of ridicule from associates, has brought thousands to the gallows, and tens of thousands to the almshouse. There are some always croaking and prophesying evil. They are always busy in discouraging effort of any kind. The old man who told Franklin, that he was losing his time and money by setting up a printing press in Philadelphia: that the city was going down, and would never come to any thing—was of this class; and he has more disciples abroad than we want to see. You will find them scattered over the whole length and breadth of the country. You will find the same spirit pervading and influencing many minds otherwise sound. Does a mechanic propose any improvement in his art or machinery—especially if it involves time and money—how many will you find around him who will discourage him by their penurious and ill-timed remarks? Does a farmer propose some course in culture or breeding, not usually practiced, how many will you find that hoot at him, and cry him down as a fool and a visionary? Ten, where you will find one to encourage him and say, 'go on, Sir.' Ten to laugh him down, to one who will aid him, even by the cheap and easy word of encouragement.

Now we call this a lack of benevolence; or at any rate, not the economy of benevolence. And strange it is that amid all the proposals and projects, and labor and money expended by the few really charitable which this world possesses, this branch of Christian kindness has been totally neglected. We have seen those, and we can name them too, who are zealous and liberal in active schemes of charity that will relieve immediate distress, and yet spend their time in discouraging many of the efforts of their neighbors to improve themselves, and the condition of things around them.

Who will neglect to give employment to the poor when they are out of it? Who will stand by the whole hour and croak evil upon this one and that one, and thereby aid in bringing on the very calamities which they foretell. There is no economy in benevolence—charity, or any thing else in this.

#### Barn-Yards ought not to be used as Cow-Yards.

MR. HOLMES:—It is agreed among farmers, that manure is to farming, what money is to war. There is a very common practice among our farmers, and many of the best allow themselves in it, which is much to their disadvantage; that is, to yard their cattle through the summer in their barn-yards.

According to my observation it is a besetting agricultural sin in this State, and this County, in particular. All experience has shown that folding land is not only the cheapest, but best mode of manuring our land. Pasturing is partially doing it—and who has not experienced the difference between pasture land, and mowed land, when broken up? A first rate farmer said to me, a few days since, "I could not raise crops if I did not alternate—first pasture, then till, then mow."

A stock of twenty head of black cattle would manure, fit for any crop, one fourth of an acre in a half of a month. If you have a light fence, it may be shifted every half month, and you will have three acres manured for any crop. Three acres added annually to your manured tillage land, would be felt in a few years, and make you, perhaps, a thriving farmer, when you might not have been before.

Make your calculation upon almost any tilled crop, and see what the profits would be.

If put to Ruta Baga, it would probably, with a little top dressing, produce you eighteen hundred bushels, and the land left in good order for a crop of wheat or other grain. If put to potatoes, it would probably produce nine hundred bushels; and that amount of roots would make your stock shine, if prudently given to them in the winter. I presume that you need no long arguments to convince you of the loss of substituting a barn-yard for folding-yards, or, as they are called, cow-yards.

W.

Winthrop, Oct. 1837.

#### Rules for Selecting Sheep and Beasts.

MR. HOLMES:—The exhibition of the various kinds of stock at the late Cattle Show at Winthrop, is the surest evidence of the increasing interest in our farmers to improve their qualities; and much praise is due to the Trustees of the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society, for premiums offered by them; as these premiums had their share in producing great exertions to promote the views of the Society.

Six lots were entered for the premiums offered by the Society, "on the best lot of lambs, not less than four in number, from *any* cross, forming a breed, which shall unite in the greatest degree those qualities which shall produce wool and *mutton*, in the most profitable manner." The first premium was awarded to Mr. J. W. Hains, "for four lambs of the *same breed* as those exhibited by Mr. Vaughan," and the second premium to myself, for "four lambs from ewes of my mixed breed, sired by a *full blood* South Down buck."

These different experiments, if repeated and varied, must result in securing to our country the most profitable breed of sheep, and well suited to domestic use. Breeds that will unite in the best shape, good constitutions, good breeders, and a superior disposition to fatten on the least food.

Notwithstanding the Royal patronage of George the Third, who imported a flock of Merinos from Spain, there are very few Merino flocks in England. The fine wool, for the manufacture of the finest cloth, is obtained thro' importations. The improvement in the breeds in England, has been made by the crossing of the various kinds already in the country, and in the judgment used in selecting the kinds for these crosses. Mr. Bakewell, who has deservedly the reputation of having arrived at the greatest perfection, by selecting the proper animals to cross with the Leicester breed of sheep, has given to the heavy fleeces of combing wool, mutton of a superior quality. Out of 16 different breeds, classed according to quality, the Dishley breed stands No. 1, in the class of combing wool, and the South Down is No. 1, in the class of shearing wool. The Merino is the last on the list.\*

I shall now proceed to the first object I had in view in making this communication. It was to furnish the Rules, used by Mr. Bakewell, and the most eminent breeders, which enables them to make their selections of the most profitable animals.—The extracts I offer are taken from *Young's Annals*, and may remove the difficulty of deciding on the quality of mutton in sheep, without the use of the "knife" or the "cook," as expressed by the Committee on Sheep, in the Report on the various lots of lambs offered for the premiums.

These extracts will clearly show that Arthur Young, Bakewell, and other eminent breeders, did not use the sense of *taste*, but trusted to the use of the two senses of *seeing* and *feeling*, and more particularly the *latter*.

Though this article has a reference to sheep, yet as the same general principles apply equally to cattle and sheep, those points described as essential in beasts, we give here.

Mr. A. Young, in a tour through some of the agricultural Counties, visited Mr. Bakewell and explains

1. "The general principles, which guided Mr. Bakewell in breeding a beast or *sheep* for the butcher, and at the same time explains his own stock, which is in the highest perfection, when examined with an *eye* to these principles.

"In all his exertions, his aim was to obtain that breed, which with a given amount of food, will give the most profitable meat, that in which the proportion of the useful meat to the quantity of offal is the greatest.

2. "Points of the beast. On this plan the points are those where the valuable joints lie, the rump, the hip, the back, the ribs, and after these the flank; but the belly, shoulder, neck, legs and head should be light, for if a beast has a disposition to fatten, and be heavy in these, it will be found a deduction from the more valuable points. A beast's back should be square, flat, and straight, or if there is any rising it should be from a disposition to fatten, and *swell about the rump and hip bones*, and the belly should be quite straight, for if it swells it shows weight in a bad point. He prefers to have the carcass well made, and showing a disposition to fatten in the valuable points. So far on *Seeing*.

3. "Feeling. Mr. Bakewell, to judge whether a beast has the right disposition to fatten, examines by *feeling*. His friend, Mr. Culley, who has had an infinite number of beasts go through his hands, agrees entirely with Mr. Bakewell in this circumstance, and when with him in Norfolk and Suffolk,

\* The maturity of the different breeds, and age for the butcher, ought to be noticed. The Dishley, South Down and Teeswater wethers are fit for the butcher in two years, 3 of the 16 at 2 1-2 years;—of the others, 2 at 3 1-2 years, and 6 in 4 1-2 years. The Merino in the list is not graded for mutton.

was surprised to find *lean* bullocks and *sheep* were always bought there by the *eye* only. So absolutely necessary is the *hand in choosing either*, that they both agreed, that if they must trust to the *eye in the light*, or to the *hand in the dark*, they would not hesitate a moment in preferring the latter. The form of the bone in *sheep* is quite hidden; it is the hand alone that can tell whether the back is flat and broad, and free from *ridge* in the back-bone; or can examine correctly, if the other points are as they should be. *The disposition to fatten is discovered only by feeling.*

Speaking of sheep particularly, the points to examine are the same as in an ox. Flatness, breadth of back, a spreading *barrel* carcass, with flat belly, and by no means curved and hanging.—The essential is the carcass, and a disposition to fatten in the carcass, and perhaps to have the least tallow on the sides."

In a comparison between the Norfolk breed and South Down, it is the opinion of John Vise, butcher to Eton College, that "with respect to profit to the feeder, if they are fed entirely with grass, and upon good land, my opinion is decidedly in favor of the South Down; or if they eat turnips in winter, and after that are kept two or three months on grass in the spring, it is the same. But if they are kept fat against winter and are to be completed on turnips, the Norfolk is more profitable than the South Down." On this, Arthur Young remarks, that the profit here spoken of must be to the grazier and butcher, but not to the breeder, consequently is not so good to the public in general.

It is time to close, though much valuable matter remains to be noticed; I hope what extracts are given, will be found useful.

CHS. VAUGHAN.

In the advertisement for sale of Bucks, it has been understood that the two years old mixed breed had at *one* shearing 13 lbs. 4 oz.—this weight of wool includes *both* fleeces. C. VAUGHAN.

#### Worcester Cattle Show.

The annual Cattle Show of Worcester County was held on the 11th ult. The exhibition of Stock was very fine. The reports of the various committees are interesting, and we shall endeavor to abridge them for a future paper. That of the Committee on Swine is subjoined without abridgement. The Ploughing Match was an interesting portion of the exercises of the day and excited much interest. A great multitude were on the ground to witness the contest in this trial of skill and power. The Agricultural Address was given by the Rev. Mr. Allen of Shrewsbury; and is stated to have been a production of high character, and a specimen of good taste and fine writing.—*Boston Courier*.

#### THE REPORT ON SWINE.

The Committee on Swine, with humility, submit their Annual Report. It has been more than "glory enough," for them, to serve in the elevated station they have occupied. Earthly ambition may well be contented, when cheered in the discharge of high trusts, by a voice, more impressive than that of the people, the still, small voice of the pig. Received by their four-footed associates with affectionate regard, the Board of Swine have nothing further to desire for themselves. But injustice would be done to the feelings of the Trustees, and the obligations of gratitude to seventy-two inmates of the pens neglected, if they failed, in speaking of themselves, or of the race predecessor of man's existence, to claim, and to bestow, those titles of distinction, which the universal custom of New-England prefixes or appends to all other names. They do, therefore, state, that the Honorable committee most respectfully waited, on the *Misters Pigs*, the *Boars Esquires*, the *Honorable Sows*, and *their honors the Hogs*.

A vast concourse convened, this morning, of all

ages and sizes, from the plump child-pig, just stepped from the cradle of infancy, to the extensive creature entering on the gravity of swinehood. Never, before, has the festival of the Society been so honored. Whether the enlarged attendance was a token of approbation of the bright blue sky of the day, or a tribute of friendship to the judges, it becomes not them to determine. Amid the great assembly, there were a few individuals, who, with disturbed breathing and abstracted looks, appeared as if they had not paid their taxes, or had not specie to discharge post-office bills, or had visited a bank-director to solicit extension of notes over-due, or had been to law, or were coming back again, or were proprietors of eastern or western domains, or were about to draw up a report, or were candidates for office; or had been afflicted with some other of the epidemic evils, which have scourged the community. But, generally, there was an air of placid repose, as if, notwithstanding the excitement, calamity, and pressure of the times, their bodies were at rest, their minds at ease, and themselves enjoying the expensive luxury of a tranquil conscience.

Lord Bacon divides human knowledge into memory, reason, and imagination. Close analogy suggests the classification of the magnificent display of pork, under the heads of Boars, Breeding Sows, and Weaned Pigs.

Boars exist every where: they used the pens of the Society freely. For the one judged to be the most perfect, offered for premium, FIVE DOLLARS were awarded to Mr. George Jones of Worcester; for the other very worthy Pig of Mr. Jotham Bartlett of Northborough, THREE DOLLARS were assigned.

In one of the departments, there was an animated and busy scene. Twenty-two unweaned pigs, from eight to twelve weeks old, exemplified the power of suction, by drawing, with unwearied diligence, through convenient apparatus of hose, the fluid of milk from the copious reservoirs of three sows of Mr. Wm. C. Clark, landlord of the United States Hotel. The ability to increase population was so approved, that the Committee unanimously bestowed on the fruitful mothers of the three infant families of industrious laborers, the *first premium of FIVE DOLLARS*.

Before entering on the consideration of the rewards proposed for weaned Pigs, it becomes the mournful duty of the Committee to communicate information of a most afflictive event. Stephen Salisbury, Esq., of Worcester, last evening entered on the records the names of four most interesting animals. One, in the full vigor of youth, just entering on the morning of life, and of the day, with brilliant prospects of future usefulness, exhausted by over exertion to reach the pens, fell a victim to zeal and heat, and was snatched away by an untimely death. While the Committee condole with the owner of the deceased pork, on the unhappy fate of this martyr of patriotic devotion for the cause of agriculture, they trust he will find consolation under the sadness of the bereavement, in the virtues of the survivors, and in the eulogy pronounced by the Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures. Had our departed friend been present, the first premium of six dollars would have belonged to Mr. Salisbury. But the statutes of the Society require that the Pigs should not be less than four in number. The laws are sacred; they cannot be dissolved by any corroding acid of construction. It is therefore recommended, that instead of a premium, a gratuity of equal amount be tendered to Mr. Salisbury, with the assurance of our sincere sympathy; and that any member of the Society who may be invited by that gentleman, do attend the funeral obsequies of his pork.

Misfortune seldom falls single; that bitter fruit is borne, like the grape, in clusters. The gloom thrown over the day was deepened by another melancholy incident. An amiable pig of Mr. Geo. Jones arrived on the Common in good health and spirits; but finding every pen filled, retired to private life, and died on his return home, as is supposed, broken-hearted, with grief and mortification at being excluded from a place.

Capt. John Barnard of Worcester, deserved the second premium of four dollars: it is given to him according to the deserts of his pigs.

While the Committee have finished the discussion of the claims of the competitors for the sums stated in the printed bills, they have scarcely commenced the examination of the merits of the no-

blest company of swine that ever graced the annals of our history.

Mr. George H. White of Worcester, exhibited a prodigious white sow, of the Bedford lineage, looking like two single creatures rolled into one. This female was elegant: all females are. Unlike the fair daughters of our race, she had no slenderness, but a boundless circumference of waist. Estimated by the modern standard of political economy, this animal was a *monster*, an *accumulator* of fat, a *monopolist* of lean, an unwieldy *corporation*, a *deposit-bank* of pork. The Committee might have doubted of the constitutionality of such an animal; they took a wiser course. Accustomed to resort to those gentlemen of the cabbage tribe, who in imitation of the philo-ophers of Laputa, take observation of personal dimensions with a kind of quadrant to fit coats and long-tailed bills, for information of external proportion, they procured men and measures from the shop of a friend of the tailor's craft. It resulted from the survey of Mr. William Brown, that the length was five feet eleven inches, the breadth one foot ten inches, the circumference five feet eight inches, and the dead weight, while alive, about half a thousand pounds. This gentleman gave his professional opinion, that ten yards of Lowell prints would be required for a fashionable gown to clothe the lady, exclusive of an equal allowance for sleeves.

From the State Lunatic Hospital came sixteen sober Hogs, of great dignity of manners. The evil spirits exorcised from the walls of that noble asylum of misfortune, by the powerful spells of the mild treatment and rare medical skill of Dr. Woodward, have not been suffered to enter into the swine. They were the best conditioned and best behaved of the whole convention. One of them had permitted his body to grow over his head, so much as almost to obliterate the chief end, to quite create resemblance to a ball, and entirely confer the capacity of motion in any direction. The Committee would willingly give a reward to the Commonwealth for her fine swine: but as Massachusetts requires no encouragement in good works, they recommend a gratuity of two dollars, to be paid to Mr. Ellis, the careful attendant, out of the reserved profits derived from an unclaimed premium still in the treasury.

The Pig of the Secretary, Edwin Conant, Esq., stood, but not alone. The excellent recording officer furnished an entertaining biography of the talent of pork committed to his care. The subject of the memoir he furnished was born in Worcester, on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1837. Sumptuary laws, his owner stated, had been so rigidly applied to him that, of meal, he had had but three meals in his life. Since the middle of September, he had obtained the occasional, but unfrequent luxury of a boiled dish of very small potatoes and declining pumpkins. During his life he had refused to eat above half a bushel of corn, possibly because it was not offered for his acceptance. His decease may be expected about Thanksgiving time. Peace to his spareribs.

George W. Richardson, Esq., of Worcester, exhibited a Pig of such exquisite proportions, that it afforded unalloyed satisfaction to contemplate the prospects of the judicial profession and of pork.

Mr. Edmund P. Dixie presented an animal, long, deep, broad, and thick. He claimed no premium: the best one which could be given will be hereafter found in the rich treasures of his barrel, and the luxurious spread of his table.

Mr. George H. White placed in the pens, a Boar which was considered by the Committee one of the best of the show. As the owner could not conveniently keep him according to the rule of the Society, the Committee can only award to him a large premium of praise.

There are said to be persons in the world so unconscious of the fitness of things and the harmonies of creation, as to be insensible to the beauties and perfection of a hog. The square roundness of figure, the compact thickness of the form, the bright intelligence of the eye, the Grecian straightness or Roman curve of the nose, irresistably command admiration. If any person would cultivate a refined and delicate taste, let him visit the styes of Mr. White, Mr. Dixie, Mr. Richardson, and the recording secretary, and delight his senses with living models of excellence.

A Boar, entered by Mr. Samuel Hilliard, from the farm of Hon. John W. Lincoln, did not make his appearance until the Committee had made their

disappearance, at a late hour. The Pig of Mr. Oliver Adams was no where within their jurisdiction. Great disappointment was felt at the absence of the swine of Mr. Emory Perry, Professor of Music, as, from the skill of their accomplished master, an agreeable duet or anthem might have been expected. The Committee may be pardoned for omitting comments on the merits of the invisible.

He who would lose an opportunity of renewing or pursuing inquiries on the subject of animal magnetism, the engrossing topic of public attention, among creatures so peculiarly fitted to exhibit the wonderful phenomena of the science, must have a genius for salting sheep: the Committee have not. Strong susceptibilities were manifested by one of the fattest pigs: on being rubbed with a fragment of rail, it sunk into profound sleep. It was powerfully magnetized with a section of rusted iron hoop; as no glowing descriptions of distant scenery, or enigmatical narratives were forthcoming, it was concluded that the soul of the somnambulant pork had gone to New-York, to examine the paintings which adorn the study of Col. Stone. The hurry of the occasion did not permit leisure to await its return. So the experiment may be considered as terminating in that consumption to which other trials may arrive, no good end.

It should be matter of heartfelt gratulation to every free citizen of this wide spread republic, that in the course of human events, he is himself, and not his own great-grand-father, or his own great-grand-son. The enlightened condition of the age is in no better way demonstrated, than by the correct estimate of the worth of the most amiable of races. There are those who look backward to the past, and onward through the future. The committee looked only to the present and the pigs.—From the contemplation springs deep rejoicing.—The character of the pig never has been, and probably never will be, better appreciated, than by the existing generation. On such a subject, it is with great difficulty one can prevent himself from growing as eloquent as caucus orators do. Where has genius breathed his loftiest aspirations; where science extended her empire widest, where improvement urged on her renovating work, where cultivation strewed the earth with beauty and the wilderness with blossoms, and the hog not been there? What prosperity has brightened existence, what happiness gladdened life, what virtue enriched the heart, where the pig has not been cherished? The committee pause for a reply.

They will repress their feelings: they are anxious to avoid all speculation, and solicitous to present only plain facts, and useful practical remarks, which may benefit the swine and their posterity.

With all the gentle graces and silent virtues which encircle the pig, there is one spot in the white light of his excellence. The innocence and quiet tenor of his life is unpleasantly contrasted with the base uproar he makes when having his throat cut at its conclusion. As one of the noblest bards of England almost says, the hog

"In corporal *utterance* makes a *noise* as great  
As when a giant dies."

The error needs only to be pointed out to be amended.

Notwithstanding the appearance of prosperity, it is sadly to be feared there are secret evils springing from the temptations of the times. In imitation of high authority, the committee decline to commit themselves, and beg leave to refer to former reports for the full expression of their sentiments. It cannot be concealed, that there is something rotten in the state of porkdom. The political wisdom of the pigs has been disturbed. The swine of New-England have overtraded; they have been seduced into rash speculations in their natural domain of mud: they have indulged in frost-bitten fancy cornstalks; they have relied on the payment of the instalments of the surplus revenue: they have departed from the solid circulation of grain, and devoted themselves to a depreciated currency of dust and weeds.

Solemn inquiries for remedies press on the committee, which they feel bound to *propose*, but are under no obligation to *answer*. Would it not be expedient to establish a national bank of corn, to regulate the exchange of pork? Would it not be proper to codify the laws of eating, fix the gauge of troughs, and establish the certainty of meals by

inflexible definitions? Would it not be well to invite Miss Martineau to make the tour of the styes, and draw thence dissertations on philosophy and government? Should not circular letters be *franked*, and distributed, proposing many hundred questions to the principal citizen pigs of the States? Or should well be let alone?

The committee have said too much: further they say not. WILLIAM LINCOLN, Chairman.

#### Culture of Onions.

With some few exceptions, onions are usually raised south of New England, from *sets* grown in the autumn of the previous year, a general impression prevailing that they cannot be matured from seed the same season. This opinion we know from experience to be erroneous, and as such belief has interfered materially with the cultivation of this excellent vegetable, we deem it our duty to state the result of a small experiment we made the present season, with a view of testing whether onions could or could not be grown from seed the same season.

On a small bed in our garden contiguous to our kitchen, we caused the suds made through the last winter to be thrown. Early the last spring we had the bed dug up and thoroughly pulverized, then spread over it a slight dressing of unleached ashes, which was raked in. We then laid off the bed in drills 12 inches apart, and sowed white onion seed therein, as thinly as the operation could be performed with the hand. As the young onions became fit to use, we thinned out the patch, leaving those that remained about 4 inches apart. On the 14th of this month, (August,) the onions were gathered, and we had the pleasure of finding that they were fully as large as those which had been raised from sets of last fall's growth. One which we measured was 9 3-4 inches in circumference, a size large enough for all culinary purposes.

We will venture upon the assertion, that if suitable soil be selected, and the ground be well manured, that onions can not only be raised, but *matured* from seed sown in March. All that is requisite to insure a good crop is to plant at the proper distance in the rows, thin out early, keep the ground well stirred around the roots, and the bed clean from weeds. With proper care we believe that 100 bushels of onions may be raised on an acre, which at the price they bring in the market would prove a crop sufficiently lucrative to satisfy any but a mind inordinately imbued with avarice.—*Baltimore Farmer*.

**PRICE OF BREAD.**—Few in affluent circumstances, are aware how much difference in the health and comfort of the great mass of the people is occasioned by a few cents in the price of a bushel, or a few shillings advance on a quantum of wheat. Mr. Barton, an English medical gentleman, has been making some enquiries connected with this matter, and the following extract will show the importance of having bread cheap in order to sustain life. Mr. Barton's reports comprise returns from 7 manufacturing districts in Europe, distinct from each other.

Years.	Price of wheat per quarter.	Deaths.
1801	118s 2d	55,925
1804	60s 1d	44,794
1807	73s 7d	48,108
1810	106s 2d	54,864

There can be no question, but that in order to enjoy good health, the food should be in abundance, and of good quality requisites rarely to be found where more attention is paid to commerce and manufactures than to agriculture.—*Gen. Far.*

#### Bone Dust.

Mr. Colson, of Baltimore, has erected machinery for the express purpose of grinding bones for the purpose of manure, the first instance of the kind we believe, in this country, though mills for the manufacture are common in England. The Baltimore Farmer says, "We learn that those gentleman who have tried this manure speak in the highest terms its fertilizing effects; but how could it be otherwise, when bones consist chiefly of lime and oil in such beautiful proportions as to give to both their highest capacity for imparting fruitfulness to the earth? We understand by a friend, that the largest portion of the bone dust manufactured by Mr. Colson, is bought for the New York market, where its virtues being better known are more generally appreciated."—*Ib.*

## AGRICULTURAL.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

At the recent Fair of the Mechanic Association there were exhibited a number of agricultural Implements and Machines, chiefly from the Agricultural Warehouse of Messrs. J. Breck & Co. Boston. Those from other individuals, were

1. **Sundry Ploughs**, manufactured by Prouty & Mears, of Hanover, Ms. These were of different sizes, and finished with remarkable neatness, indicating the possession of great mechanical taste and skill by the manufacturer. The explanations made by Mr. Prouty evinced also a scientific mind, and though there was no opportunity for any practical exhibition of the operation of the Plough, we could not doubt that it is worthy of the attention of the farmers.

2. **A Corn Husker**. We noticed this machine soon after the exhibition commenced, but passing it by for future examination, we lost sight of it, and had no opportunity of seeing its operation.

3. **A Cheese Press**, sent by a gentleman from Hollis, N. H.—an ingenious contrivance for pressing cheese without weights or screws. We should think it highly useful, and deserving of trial by those who keep dairies. It is light and may be easily removed from one place to another, as fancy or convenience may require.

4. **A Churn**, exhibited by Rufus Porter of Billerica,—having a rotary motion, and said to be an improvement worthy of patronage.

5. **A Vegetable Cutter**; a very simple machine for cutting all sorts of roots, with which farmers feed their cattle, horses, sheep or swine.

6. **A Winnowing Mill**, and

7. **A Winnowing Machine**, both useful and excellent machines, and well adapted to their intended purpose.

8. **A Corn-Planter**, sent by James S. Draper of Wayland, Ms. With this machine, the managers of the Fair received a letter, which we have been permitted to copy. Its modesty and sense, as well as its clear and manly style, will recommend it to favor.

Respected Sirs,—I am fully aware that some apology is needed for presenting an article, for your Fair, of so imperfect and unfinished workmanship; accordingly, I offer as follows:—

The machine was made by myself, except black-smithing and turning; and I am, as I ever have been, a practical farmer. But though a farmer, I claim the right to keep and use, at leisure, in my own way, the tools of the mechanic. Again, it was made for my own use, without any idea of sending it to your exhibition; but, accidentally casting an eye on your advertisement, and noting its object, I have concluded to send it, as it is.

Thus, gentlemen, you have the excuses for its intrusion into your rooms. Permit me now, in as brief a manner as possible, to lay before you the importance of the *design* of my machine, viz: of expediting the business of planting corn in drills. This I will do, by stating a few facts connected with the business of corn cultivation; which, if you gentlemen, happen to be, or to have been, practical farmers, you will the more fully appreciate.

First. The season for planting corn is a very busy one with farmers. The operations connected with it are many, and require much time and hard labor; hence, an implement to facilitate the business, and at the same time to lighten the labor, is of importance. Again. It is a season when the farmer is often interrupted by storms and heavy rains, which make the land heavy and hard to be cultivated, and at the same time unfit for the reception of seed, hence, a machine, by the use of which these difficulties can be avoided—especially if his seed can be planted when the ground is mellow and in good order—will be valued by every farmer.

Again, if he purposes to plant his corn in drills, —for the advantages of which mode of culture, and of spreading the manure instead of putting it in hills, I would refer you to the many publications of the day, on the subject, or to any farmer who has practiced it.—I need not say, perhaps, that it is very difficult to drop the corn, by hand, evenly, without a waste of seed, and much pains and back-aching labor; hence, a machine, to regulate this, and make the labor easy, must be deemed important.

These are among the considerations that first

led me to think of making a machine to lessen my own labors, and make them more productive of interest. I do not pretend to have made a perfect machine for the purpose. On this point, all I can say is, that last spring I used one—the first that I made—of very defective and imperfect construction; which worked well. With the help of a lad, fourteen years of age, and the machine, six acres of corn were planted in drills, in one day and a half. It was also used by my father in planting his corn, with equal success and advantage, except that he first used a plough to mark the furrows, which I did not,—the work of “furrowing out” being performed by the machine at the time of dropping the corn. Thus much labor was saved, and the work equally well done—and much time saved in covering the corn.

There are many other advantages gained by having a machine as here offered,—and which are obvious to any one who is at all acquainted with the farmer’s business. I forbear, therefore, to enumerate more.

Permit me also to say, that though this implement was designed for planting corn, yet it answers equally well for *peas, beans, &c.*

The machine may be regulated two ways, for two purposes, viz: the number of grains to be dropped, and the distance at which they may be dropped in the rows;—the last, by changing the *band-pulley*, which is fixed on the body of the machine. The first, by altering the position of the spring that plays over the dropping cylinder, on the inside of the machine, done by a regulator at the side.

Thus, with a general description of its advantages and use, I submit it to your inspection, hoping that, though you may not deem it worthy of your attention, it may serve to direct the attention of some visitor to its object, and thus be the humble means of eliciting some invention, which may be of much value to me and my brother farmers.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES S. DRAPER.

Wayland, (Mass.) Aug. 18, 1837.

The articles exhibited by Messrs. Breck & Co. were numerous, and all are for sale at their warehouse. We can enumerate only the following, which are the most important:—

*Willis’s Improved Cultivator*,—an Implement lately adopted by farmers to a considerable extent, and considered very useful as a labor-saving machine. It is used chiefly on a light and easy soil, and its use dispenses, in a great measure, with that of the hoe.

*Willis’s Improved Seed-Sower*, a machine which was imported more than twenty years ago by a gentleman of Roxbury. It was then adopted only to the sowing of turnips, ruta baga, or seed of similar description. Mr. Willis has made sundry improvements, by which it is now as well adapted to the planting of peas, beans, or corn, in drills, as it was originally for small garden seeds.

*Howard’s Plough*, an Implement which, in 1832, obtained a premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. It is now of very general use among farmers, and needs no detailed description.

*Willis’s Hay Cutter*—a useful machine for cutting hay or straw to be used as fodder for horses and neat cattle. The committee would have thought this an invaluable appendage to the furniture of the Barn, had not the same gentleman exhibited

*Green’s Patent Straw Cutter*, which seems to approach nearer to perfection than any thing they have seen, intended for the same or a similar purpose. It may be made to cut hay, straw or corn stalks at any required length, and at a very rapid rate, with a trifling power. Its operation was truly admirable.

*The Revolving Horse Rake*, a plain and simple machine, much in use among the farmers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and partially so in New England; with which one man and horse, with a boy to lead, may rake from ten to fifteen acres a day.

*Harrison’s Patent Corn Sheller*,—very simple in its construction, will shell from ten to twelve bushels of corn in an hour. It is a light and portable machine, and may be easily removed from place to place.

*Hale’s Rotary Pumps*, of different constructions, and of various sizes throwing a constant and regular stream of water by the simple operation of a crank.

*An Improved Self-Governing Cheese Press*, so constructed as to govern and regulate itself in pressing a cheese of any size, without weights or screws.

*Gault’s Patent Churn*, said to be the most approved Churn now in use. Its motion is produced by a crank.

*Hale’s Threshing Machine*—considered to be the most perfect in its operations for the purpose of threshing grain. It does the work in a most thorough manner, and at a very rapid rate.

*Farnam’s Gater Cider Mill*, an improvement on the old-fashioned mill, capable, it is said, of grinding sixty bushels of apples in an hour.

*Willis’s Improved Sugar Mill*, a very useful machine for grinding the *HAVANA Box Sugars*—said to grind four hundred pounds in forty minutes, leaving the grain of the sugar entire. It appears to be a great improvement on the old practice of using the shovel.

*Holmes’s WInnowing Machine*, appeared to operate in the most perfect manner and with great expedition. There were several other machines for winnowing but of inferior character.

*Cast Iron Cider Screws*—having more than double the power of the old fashioned wooden screws, and consequently an improvement worthy of the attention of cider-makers.

*Willis’s Improved Cast Steel Manure Fork*—a very perfect article, manufactured from a solid piece of cast steel, a good tool for the farm and the stable.

We cannot dismiss this hasty and imperfect description without saying, that for most of the improvements, which have been made in these articles, the farmers are indebted to Mr. Charles Willis, one of the concern of J. Breck & Co.—a gentleman, whose intelligence and ingenuity are constantly employed in devising and executing something advantageous to the agricultural community, and for which he merits the favor and the gratitude of the public in general.—*Boston Courier*,

## Penobscot County Agricultural Society. Report.

The Sub-Committee, to whom was referred the examination of Agricultural Tools, and Implements of Husbandry, respectfully Report.

The exhibition of these articles was extremely limited, and scarcely deserving of notice; and they regret very much that the field of their labors was so small as scarcely to afford a stake upon which to hang a report. The articles presented little or nothing new, and but slight improvements on old inventions and time-hallowed implements.

Two Ploughs were the only representatives of this great earth-stirring family; and very inferior representatives they were too; we may presume the clan do not by any means thank them for their modest assurance in thus standing forward as specimens of a very respectable tribe. To the larger one, there is one decided objection in its size, and the power required to draw it. Its liability to clog, is also very apparent. There are known to be many ploughs in the county which will perform as much work, and as good work in a given time, with one half, or at least, two thirds the outlay of animal power; and this alone is deemed sufficient. The smaller one was a *Cast Iron Plough*, and that is all that can be said about it, except that the castings were imperfect, and the wooding beneath remarkable. Your Committee therefore award no premium on Ploughs. And here it may be necessary to remark that the mere circumstance of “no competition,” does not, in the opinion of this Committee, entitle an article inferior workmanship or doubtful value, to a pecuniary notice. The funds of the Society are limited, and are understood to be intended for the encouragement of *decided superiority and ingenuity* in this branch of its operations: and unless they could see an evidently worthy object for the exercise of their authority, the Committee have considered it a duty to withhold their recommendation.

To Mr. Perley Tucker of Exeter, they recommend a gratuity of two dollars for a Horse Rake, exhibited by him:—Although few farms in our county, are sufficiently smooth for the successful introduction of such labor-saving implements as require a smooth and level bottom for their operation, yet the encouragement of such improvements is thought to hasten the removal of this obstacle to accurate and economical husbandry.

To Mr. Pinkney Butters of Exeter, they award

a premium of two dollars for a winnowing Machine; some small improvements pointed out by Mr. Butters, in the introduction of iron gudgeons in place of wooden ones, and also in the increased size of this machine over one which is getting into general use in this vicinity; but this increase of size is not esteemed an improvement by the Committee; nor are the small improvements mentioned above, a sufficient compensation for an increased expense of nearly one third.

To Mr. T. H. Norcross of Charlestown,—one dollar, for half dozen thoroughly made Rakes; an improvement on the common Rake.

To Mr. Elijah Sprague of Dexter, a premium of one dollar on a Drill machine.

This machine is ingenious in its construction, and regular in its operations provided it did not get out of order, or fail of delivery, which appeared likely to be the case. A simpler machine is in use, however, which is not liable to these objections, and is better adapted to the general character of our farms. This machine can only be recommended for lands in as fine tilth and as free from stones as a garden; it will not answer in ordinary field cultivation.

Two Cheese Presses were presented, one by Mr. E. W. Sprague, and the other, by Mr. Brown of Exeter.

Mr. Sprague's Press is altogether too limited in its present application to actual and extensive service. It is simply a lever of the first kind, with a fixed fulcrum, and in its primitive form was put in successful operation some two thousand years ago, by a Mr. Archimedes, a gentleman of the old school we may presume; but even he, is supposed to have borrowed it from some of his predecessors.

Of Mr. Brown's Press, the Committee were not sufficiently satisfied of its improvement and utility, to award a premium, but it is not unlikely that after it has been more thoroughly tested, it may be approved and recommended:

Some wooden ware entered by Mr. C. B. Wood of Stetson, was observed by the Committee, but as their attention was not directed to it by the proprietor, nor by any thing unusual in the articles themselves except good workmanship, they bestowed little notice upon it.

And last, though by no means least, except in size, the Committee would notice with commendation, an article which exhibited considerable ingenuity, directed to a useful end,—a spring Fleam, presented by Mr. D. Macomber, of Bradford; the principle, somewhat similar to that of the Physician's spring lancet, is peculiarly fitted for application to a farmer's patients, as the blow of the blood-stick is avoided, from which cattle are apt to shy: and unless the operator is successful in the first attempt, is always attended with trouble and vexation, and in case of an unruly animal, with some danger. This lancet can be exactly gauged, by use of screws, to the thickness of the skin through which the point is required to pass and no danger is incurred of injury to the animal. Although an article of this kind is not included in the list entitled to a premium, yet the Committee could not but believe that the cause would be advanced by the encouragement of such attempts at improving even the apparently insignificant details of a Farmer's operations; they therefore recommend a gratuity of one dollar to Mr. Macomber. Some improvements in the convenience and ease of springing the lance, were suggested by the committee, which the proprietor will doubtless adopt.

It is with regret that we are compelled to make this very meager report of one branch of the exhibition, which should, and might have afforded great interest and eminent usefulness to the farming community. The implements of the farmer are as essentially necessary to the prosecution of his work with profit and ease, as are the contents of carpenter's chest to him; and no artizan of that craft is a workman unless he possesses a sufficient number and variety of instruments best adapted to his vocation.

How different the case with our brother farmer! How few are his Implements! How ill adapted to the ease, profit and convenience of his multifarious occupation. Instead of procuring the tool best calculated for a particular object, he 'puts up' with any thing that has the semblance to the thing he needs. It is scarcely to be credited, the few

tools to be found upon most farms, and good farms too, in our vicinity.

A plough, harrow, hoe, and shovel, with a small sprinkling of forks and rakes, and a few nameless articles, comprise the whole range of most of our tool sheds; and these too, so ill constructed; requiring in many cases, twice the power to use them that better contrived implements do; uselessly consuming time, talent and temper, to say nothing of the wear and tear of conscience that such fretting is apt to induce.

In this connection it may not be improper to remark, that one great cause of the want of success in agricultural pursuits may be found in the high price of labor, and the want of economy in the expenditure of that labor. The substitution of Animal for Manual labor where-ever it can be advantageously introduced, adds greatly to the ease, dispatch, and extent of a farmer's work; and it is matter of surprise that it should obtain so few practical advocates in our farming community; in theory it has numerous friends and supporters. How various are the enterprises to which Yankee ingenuity is directed in the construction of labor-saving machinery; and yet the farmer will look with satisfaction upon every invention that has—no connection with his own vocation.

The patent washing machines, and the shingle, and stave and clap-board machines, readily attract his attention, and excite his admiration; but the drill harrows, improved ploughs, threshing, and winnowing, turnip and hay cutting and other implements more closely connected with his own calling, excite scarce any notice except an incredulous smile or a direct sneer. Now these things ought not so to be. The farmer can more readily and cheaply increase his non-consuming laborers, than any other craftsman in the community; and it only needs a little forethought and consideration, and determination to 'go ahead,' to break from the slackness of that iron-sided old despot,—early prejudice. In other States the grandspire's, bag and stone, are giving way to the crank and wheel of the man of to-day, and until we follow such leaders, our labor will be drudgery and our farms a moth.

Mr. Bull and Johnny Crapeau have a better chance to hire hands on their farms than Uncle Sam; but the old gentleman has longer heads, and more ingenuity among his tenants, and he must make up by head what he lacketh in hand. There are, no doubt, many labor saving contrivances that possess so many conveniences in theory, but they are exceedingly inconvenient in practice; but an intelligent discriminating man will readily separate the simple, well contrived, well adapted instrument, which shows its object at a glance, from the complicated, counteracting contrivance of the muddy headed schemer.

The Cultivator, for instance, with a horse, man, and boy, will hoe more ground in one day, than ten men with hard labor will hoe without it. The roller, with a pair of oxen or horses, will smooth more ground, and drive more stones out of reach of the scythe, than five times that amount of cost, in the shape of manual labor. A man or boy with a drill machine, will sow more turnip seed in three hours, than two men would sow in two days, and it shall scarcely be labor to him, while the backs of the men shall be as crooked as the furrows they sow.

No man who has a hill-side to plough, will pretend to turn his furrows up hill if he wishes to make 'good work.' He must either plough up and down hill and form very superior water courses by which his manures may run off, or he must 'carry his furrows,' and lose half his time and labor; let him put on a side-hill plough, and he will do in one day what it would require two days to effect with a common plough. Now there are few, comparatively none of these implements in use in this vicinity, and the instances above cited show conclusively the great lack of yankee ingenuity which prevails here, and which our meager show of farming tools so strikingly exhibits.

The Committee in conclusion, sincerely hope that the exhibition of next year will afford a substratum upon which their successors in this department may build a more edifying superstructure than the report now respectfully presented.

CHARLES B. ABOT,  
CORNELIUS COOLIDGE,  
HAMMOND EASTMAN,

Sub-Committee  
on Implements  
of Husbandry.

#### Report.

*Of the Standing Committee on Tools, Implements of Husbandry, Manufactures, &c.*

To the TRUSTEES of the P. A. Society.

Your Committee were in attendance at the Fair of said Society, holden at Exeter, on the twenty-sixth ult., and beg leave to make the following report of their doings.

The articles were so numerous, that your Committee found it impossible personally, to examine all the articles presented, so minutely, as justice seemed to require. Sub-Committees were therefore appointed on Tools and Implements of Husbandry, on Butter and Cheese, and on a portion of the manufactured articles, from which separate reports will be made and submitted for publication.

Your Committee submit the following in relation to the articles which they examined themselves.

Of Fullled Cloth, there were but two pieces presented, both of which, were by Simeon Foss, of Dexter; one a piece of plain cloth of 23 yds., of fine texture, upon which they award the first premium, of two dollars.

The other, a piece of Cassimere, of very good quality and well manufactured; both pieces were such as to entitle the manufacturer to much credit.

There were but two pieces of woolen Flannel exhibited, both of which, were by Cornelius Coolidge Esq. of Dexter, and manufactured by his daughters; both pieces were of a good quality of wool, and beautifully and firmly manufactured; each piece contains thirteen and one fourth yards; though no others were presented, the quality of these were such, that your Committee cheerfully award to that piece marked No. 1, the first premium, of two dollars, and to that marked No. 2, the second premium, of one dollar.

But one cotton counterpane was exhibited, and that, not being entered with the Secretary, your Committee could not ascertain to whom it belonged,\* the article however, was of a quality that would entitle it to a gratuity of fifty cents.

There were a large number of Linen Table-Cloths presented, most of which, were of a beautiful texture. Your Committee selected the one presented by Mrs. S. J. Greeley of Foxcroft, as the best, and to which they award the premium of one dollar.

One was also presented by Mrs. Abigail Chamberlain, of Foxcroft; which so nearly resembled that of Mrs. Greeley's that it was difficult for your Committee to decide which was entitled to the premium; they therefore would recommend a gratuity to Mrs. Chamberlain, of seventy-five cents.

One, made of tow and linen, was presented by Mrs. Greeley, the manufacture and bleaching of which, was equal to any thing of the kind we have ever seen; upon which, your Committee would recommend a gratuity of fifty cents.

There was but one piece of Carpeting presented, which your Committee do not hesitate to pronounce the best they have seen of domestic manufacture; there was but about three yards of the piece, and the amount entitled to the premium, must be ten yards, they would recommend that of the second—one dollar, to Miss Clarissa Rogers, of Brewer.

The next, and last article examined by the Committee, were Hearth Rugs; three were presented, one by Mrs. Samuel Brown of Exeter, one by Miss Almira F. Copeland of Brewer, and one by Miss Harriet French of Bangor; all of which do credit to the manufacturers; those by Miss French and Miss Copeland were elegant indeed, and in addition to their being so made as to render them durable in the first degree—they would be an ornament to the most splendid apartments.

The Committee selected the one made by Miss French, as the best, and entitled to a premium of one dollar, and recommend a gratuity of fifty cents to Miss Copeland; a report on the remainder of the manufactured articles will be made by a Sub-Committee, with the award of premiums. Altho' the number of manufactured articles were more numerous than at any former Fair of the Society, your Committee regret that they were not more so.

\* Cotton Counterpane by Rev. R. Page of Leavent.

at the present, that not only the necessities, but most of the ornaments of dress and Furniture may be made at home, and at our own fire sides. The articles presented, speak volumes in praise of the industry and ingenuity of those who manufactured them; your Committee cannot but look upon the spirit manifested at the Fair, as the dawning of a brighter day. We are admonished by the signs or the times, that if we would have the necessities, and much more the ornaments and luxuries of life, we should depend upon our own exertions for them, and produce them ourselves.

We would therefore say to the Sons and Daughters of Penobscot, that whatever you find for your minds to do, do it with all your might, and give an account thereof by exhibiting the products of your labors at the next annual Fair of the Penobscot Agricultural Society.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CUTLER,  
LYSANDER CUTLER,  
SIMON FOSS.  
Standing Committee.  
Sept. 29th, 1837.

IN SENATE, March 16, 1837.

The Joint Select Committee to which was referred an order of March 9, 1837, in relation to the subject of Private Corporations, have had the same under consideration, and report a bill which is herewith submitted, and the committee recommend that said bill be referred to the next Legislature, and that the Secretary of State cause the same to be published in all the newspapers which publish the laws of the State, six weeks successively, the last publication to be previous to the first Wednesday of January next.

RUFUS SOULE, per order.

IN SENATE, March 17, 1837.

Read and accepted, sent down for concurrence.  
J. C. TALBOT, President.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 18, 1837.

Read and accepted in concurrence.  
H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

#### STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

An act authorizing individuals to avail themselves of corporate powers in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That any two or more persons may have a corporate name, sue and be sued, appear, prosecute and defend, to final judgement and execution, in all courts and places, whatsoever; may have a common seal, which they may alter at pleasure, elect all needful officers and make all by laws and regulations, consistent with the laws of this State, necessary and proper for the due and orderly conducting their affairs, and the management of their property, under the limitations, restrictions and regulations hereinafter provided.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever any two, or more persons wish to avail themselves of the powers described in the first section of this act, they shall severally sign a certificate, which shall contain the name of the corporation to be created, the names and respective places of residence of all the corporators, the amount of the capital stock intended to be used, and the amount owned by each corporator, and the general nature of the business to be transacted by such corporation.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That no corporation shall be deemed to have been formed under this act, until a certificate made as aforesaid shall be recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the County where such corporation shall be located, in a book to be kept for that purpose, open to public inspection; and if the business of any such corporation is carried on in more than one County, a copy of said certificate shall be filed and recorded in like manner in the Registry of Deeds of each of such County. And if any false or incorrect statement shall be made in any such certificate, the corporators shall take no benefit under this act, but shall be liable in the same manner as general partners.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That immediately after the Registry aforesaid, the corporators

shall, for six successive weeks, publish an attested copy of the certificate before mentioned, in some public paper printed in the county where such corporation may be situated, and if no public paper be printed in said County, then they shall publish the same in any public paper printed in an adjoining County; and if said publication be not so made, or if the same proceedings be not had upon every renewal or continuance of any such corporation beyond the time originally fixed for its duration, in either case, the corporators shall be liable as general partners.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That whenever any corporator shall assign, or otherwise dispose of any portion of the capital stock of any corporation, created under this act, such assignment, or other disposal, shall be null and void, unless the instrument of conveyance be duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds, and an attested copy thereof published in the same manner as the certificate, mentioned in the fourth section of this act.

SECT. 6. Be it further enacted, That during the continuance of any corporation under the authority of this act, no part of the capital stock thereof shall be withdrawn therefrom, nor shall any division of interest or profits be made, so as to reduce such capital stock below the sum in the certificate, creating the corporation; and if at any time during the continuance, or at the termination of any such corporation, the property or assets shall not be sufficient to pay the corporate debts, then the several corporators shall be held responsible as general partners for all sums by them in any way received, withdrawn or divided, interest thereon from the time they were so withdrawn respectively.

SECT. 7. Be it further enacted, That in all cases, where any corporator shall become liable under this act as a general partner, and shall have paid any corporate debt, he shall have his remedy against the other corporators in equity before the Supreme Judicial Court.

SECT. 8. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to give corporators under it any right, except those specified in the first section hereof, which they did not possess as individuals.

SECT. 9. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

tress and anxiety prevails among the friends of the numerous passengers, as to the truth of the story and the fate of their relatives and acquaintances.

When our paper went to press yesterday evening the Southern Mail, due here Thursday night, which probably would bring further details of the above affair, had not arrived.

P. S.—Passengers by the Steam-boat Cleopatra, which left New York on Thursday night and arrived at the usual time in this city, and which was the only eastern boat that left that afternoon on account of the storm, states that the whole story was contradicted, and not generally believed in New York.—*Hartford Democrat*.

Mr. James Paine, formerly of Anson, Somerset county, was one of the passengers who lost his life by the steamer Home. He had been spending the summer with his friends in this State, and was on his return to Mobile, where he was engaged in mercantile business and where his family now resides. Mr. Paine is represented by his acquaintances as an amiable and worthy man.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—The municipal authorities of Boston have appropriated thirty thousand dollars for the erection an Insane Hospital at South Boston.

A farmer in Gloucester, New Hampshire, lately took from an acre and three quarters twenty-seven large ox loads of pumpkins.

*State of parties in the English Parliament.*—The London Courier gives a complete list of the members of the new Parliament, and classes them as follows: *Tories*, 313, *Reformers*, 345, which exhibits a majority of thirty-two in favor of the Reformers.

AN INCIDENT.—The Goshen (Indiana) Express, mentions the discovery of a female among the Indians near Peru, Ia., who had been taken prisoner by the Delaware Indians sixty years ago, when she was only five years of age. Two brothers and a sister visited her and she was recognized by marks they named as being on her person. She could not talk English, and had an interpreter. No entreaty could prevail on her to return with them home, and they had reluctantly to leave her. She had been married to a Miami chief, who had died and left her with seven children.

INSURRECTION.—We learn from New Orleans, that the slaves at Red River have been attempting to get up an insurrection. The plan of the ring leader was to raise an insurrection, first at Alexandria, next at Natchitoches, and then to turn their steps to Orleans, and kill all the whites. But their plot was discovered; nine of them had been hung, and thirty taken and imprisoned.

*The Pill Trade.*—The New York Journal of Commerce states that a certain Pill Manufacturer of that city has received in the course of the past season two hundred tierces of Pill boxes; and it appears that he has filled them. For on receiving recently a fresh load of tierces he remarked to the carman who brought them that he had on hand SIXTEEN BUSHELS OF PILLS, for which he had no boxes.

*Extraordinary Yield.*—Mr. James Ford, of Gray raised the past season, one hundred and twenty-six bushels of as handsome oats as ever grew, on two acres of land. On one of two acres, as measured and staked out by a surveyor, he raised sixty-six bushels and six quarts. This is believed to be the largest yield ever known in this part of the country. Such is the superior quality of the oats, that Mr. F. has been offered 75 cents a bushel for the whole of them.—*Eastern Argus*.

*RIGHT.*—The Emancipator states, on the authority of a letter from Alton, that four persons have been indicted for the destruction of Mr. Lovejoy's press, and that the evidence of their guilt is unquestionable.—It may be well to remember, each of them is liable to pay all damages done in that riot. They should be made to pay, even if it strips them all of their last cent.—*N. Y. Observer*.

*Specie Payment.*—It is said that the banks of the principle cities are to hold a convention at N. Y. on the 27th Nov. for the purpose of fixing upon a day for the resumption of specie payments, and for taking the necessary steps to insure that measure.

## MARRIED.

In Norway, Mr. Jeremiah Tucker, 2d, to Miss Mary Tucker.

In Paris, Mr. Hannibal Smith to Miss Mary R. Partridge.

In Brunswick, Master Rufus Smith, aged 14, to Julia Ann Doughty, aged 15.

In North Yarmouth, Mr. Alfred R. True to Miss Frances B. Pratt.

## DIED.

In New Orleans, Capt. William Verrill, of Camden, Me. aged 24.

In Portland, Mr. Paul Shackford, aged 52. Mr. Nathaniel Knapp, aged 32. Mr. John Sheridan, aged 43.

In Greene, Mrs. Clarissa, wife of Elias Adams, Esq. aged 24.

## BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 23, 1837.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market, 1650 Beef Cattle, 1800 Stores, 4350 Sheep and 870 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle. Sales quick, and last week's prices fully supported, viz: extra at 6 50 a 6 75; first quality 5 75 a 6 25, second 5 a 5 50; third 4 a 5 25.

Barrelling Cattle—Last week's prices fully supported.

Stores—A shade less than last week.

Sheep—Quick; lots were taken at 1 42, 1 62, 1 88, 2 75 and 3 50.

Swine—Sales quick; at wholesale, 7c for sows and 8 for barrows; at retail 8 a 9.

## NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing the following notes of hand, signed by Eben Davis as principal, and Benjamin Davis, Jr. as surety—payable to Samuel Thompson, or order,—dated October 25th, 1837—viz: one for twenty-five dollars, payable in eight days from date, and interest—one for twenty-five dollars, payable in sixty days, and interest—and one for one hundred dollars, payable in June next, and interest—as the same notes were obtained by fraud, and are without consideration—they will not be paid.

EBEN DAVIS,  
39 BENJAMIN DAVIS, Jr. surety.

## MAINE DAILY JOURNAL.

We have been induced by letters from various parts of the State to issue proposals for publishing a Daily paper during the ensuing session of the Legislature. The session will be one of unusual interest, the parties being nearly balanced in strength, though the Whigs will unquestionably have the ascendancy in the State government.

It is well understood, we believe, that a daily paper for the session only, has not generally paid the expenses of publication. The price was put too low in the first place, and it has not been easy to raise it and satisfy the public. We began a small daily in 1832 at \$1 for the session. Finding in subsequent years that we lost money by it, we tried a Tri-weekly. This also paid but poorly, as we were obliged to keep the same number of reporters, and print about the same quantity of matter without any of the advertising profits which sustain daily papers in large towns. Last year the times were so hard that we published only the weekly. But something more is now expected, and we have therefore issued proposals for a Daily paper at \$1 50 in advance for the session. This will in reality be no higher than our original price, as the sessions are now about 50 per cent longer than they were seven years ago.

Those who are already subscribers to the weekly and continue to take it while taking the Daily will be charged \$1 25.

Any person obtaining seven subscribers and paying for them, will be entitled to one paper extra for his compensation, and for a greater number will be allowed in the same ratio.

We wish the list of names sent to us by mail or otherwise on or before the middle of December, that we may know whether we have subscribers enough to justify us in publishing a Daily; for if we do not, we shall issue a Try-weekly.

The lists of subscribers may be sent to us in single letters, and the pay forwarded by members of the Legislature when they come to the seat of Government.

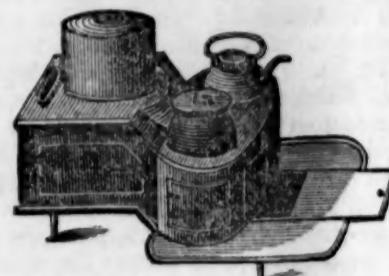
We shall have pretty full, and we hope accurate reports of Legislative proceedings, in both Houses; and also an abstract of the daily proceedings of Congress.

LUTHER SEVERANCE.

Augusta, Nov. 1, 1837.

## S. G. LADD,

No. 9, Kennebec Row, HALLOWELL,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, OVEN, ASH  
AND BOILER DOORS.



Being as extensive assortment of the above as can be found in the State—among which are—

STEWART'S IMPROVED, BUSWELL AND PECKHAM'S SUPERIOR, READ'S PERFECT AND IMPROVED, WILSON'S PEOPLE'S, WHITING'S, JAMES AND JAMES' IMPROVED COOKS of all sizes.

Olmstead's, Onley's, Wilson's and Barrow's COAL STOVES and GRATES.

Franklin and Six Plate Stoves of all sizes for Dwellings, Shops, School Houses, &c.

Sheet Iron Stoves, Sheet Iron and Copper FUNNEL and TIN WARE manufactured to order and constantly on hand.

▀ All which will be sold for cash or approved credit as low as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

Oct. 27, 1837.—tf-38

MARROWFAT PEAS, SEED CORN, &c.  
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

500 bushels Dwarf field Marrowfat Peas; 20 do. early Washington do.; 10 do. Blue Imperial do.; 5 do. White Cranberry Beans; 3 do. Red do. do.; 1 do. yellow six weeks Beans; 50 bushels Golden Straw, or the Malaga Wheat; 20 bushels good early Canada Corn—for which cash will be paid at my Agricultural Seed Store, Hallowell.

R. G. LINCOLN.

Oct. 25, 1837. 38

## DRUGS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &amp;c.

T. B. MERRICK has just received a large supply of Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Linseed and Sperm Oil, which will be sold low.

Hallowell, Oct. 20, 1837. 37

## BUCKS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale or to let on reasonable terms, one 3-4 blood Dishley and 1-4 blood Merino BUCK, 2 years old—weight 162 lbs. He has sheared 17 1-4 lbs. of wool.

One 1-2 blood South Down, 1-4 Dishley and 1-4 Merino BUCK, 1 year old—weight 138 lbs.—sheared 5 1-2 lbs.

Also, 3 LAMBS, sired by a South Down Buck, out of Ewes of the mixed Dishley and Merino breed—weight of lambs from 80 to 88 lbs.

The above took the premium at the late Cattle Show of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

J. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, Oct. 21, 1837. 37

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES,  
&c.

For sale by the subscriber, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Herbaceous plants, &c. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, or the assortment so complete.—Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines—a superior assortment, of finest kinds—and of all other hardy fruits.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful, hardy kinds—Splendid Paeonies, and Double Dahlias. Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places, and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.—Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

Address by Mail, Post paid.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Oct. 1, 1837. 36

## S. R. FELKER

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

▀ Gentlemen wishing to purchase for cash will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment.

Hallowell, Oct. 7, 1837. 35.

## CAUTION!

## Beware of Counterfeits !!

IN consequence of the high estimation in which Morrison's Pills of the British College of Health, London, are held by the public, it has induced an innumerable host of unprincipled COUNTERFEITERS to attempt imitations, under the deceptive terms of "Improved Hygean Medicine," "Original Hygean," "The Morrison Pills," signed by Adna L. Norcross, &c. &c. thus to deceive the unwary. In consequence of many persons being seriously injured by taking the counterfeit pills purchased at the Drug-gists' Stores, the Agent has taken the precautionary measure of having an extra yellow label fixed on each package, signed by the Agent of each State, and by his sub-Agents. Take notice, therefore, that none of the genuine Morrison Pills of the British College of Health, London, can be obtained at any Druggist Stores throughout the World; the Drug Stores being the principal source through which Counterfeiter can vend their spurious pills.

H. SHEPHERD MOAT,  
General Agent for the U. S. America.

As you value Health, be particular, none are genuine unless signed by RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine, on the yellow label, and can be purchased of the following Sub-Agents.

RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine  
Davis & Chadbourne, Portland; Geo. Marston Bath; N. Reynolds, Lewiston; Ransom Bishop, Winthrop; Wm. H. Britton, Jr., Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Joseph Bullen, New Sharon; Richard K. Rice, Foxcroft; J. M. Moor & Co. and Z. Sanger, Waterville; Blunt & Copeland, Norridgewock; E. H. Neil, Milburn; P. H. Smith, Belfast; F. & J. S. Whitman, Bangor; Timothy Fogg, Thomaston; Wm. P. Harrington, Nobleborough; Henry Sampson, Bowdoinham; Gleason & Houghton, Eastport; Benj. Davis & Co. Augusta; Jacob Butterfield, East Vassalborough; S. & J. Eaton, Winslow; Addison Martin, Guilford; Otis Follet, Chandlerville; Rodney Collins, Anson; S. R. Folsom, Bucksport; Joel Howe, Newcastle; E Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Asa Abbot, Farmington; Albert Read, Lincolnville; Joseph Hocky, Freedom; G. H. Adams, Saco; J. Frost, Kennebunk; J. G. Loring, North Yarmouth; Holt & Hoyt, Ripley; James Fillebrown Jr., Readfield; Wilson & Whitmore, Richmond; Dudley Moody & Co., Kent's Hill, Readfield; H. Root, Gardiner; W. & H. Stevens, Pittston; Edmund Dana, Wiscasset; Jeremiah O'Brien, Machias; James Reed, Hope. Hallowell, November 3d, 1836.

## WOOL.

CASH paid for FLEECE WOOL, by  
A. F. PALMER & Co.  
No. 3, Kennebec Row.  
Hallowell, June 22, 1837. f20c16.

Farmers & Mechanics,  
Call and see, and purchase, if you please,  
WALES' NEW AND USEFUL  
HORSE POWER AND THRESHING  
MACHINE,

WARRANTED to answer well the purposes for which they are intended, at the following places, viz.—Johnson & Marshall's, Augusta; Johnson & Marshall's, and also at Woodbridge's, Waterville; Pollard's shop, Hallowell; Perry & Noyes' and Holmes & Robbins', Gardiner; Charles Pride's, and F. F. Haines', East Livermore; Sargeant's Farmer's hotel, Portland; Arthur Freeman's, Saccarappa; W. Emerson's, Great Falls, Somersworth, N. H. JOB HASKELL, General Agent, Portland or Livermore.

September 9, 1837.

32

AUGUSTINE LOR'D,  
TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at his shop, No. 6, Mechanics Row, Water Street.

Having received the latest and most approved fashions, and employed the best and most experienced workmen, he feels confident that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

▀ Particular attention will be given to CUTTING, and all garments warranted to fit.

Hallowell, June 16, 1837.

14

## POETRY.

*From the Actor's Annual.*

## THE FARMER'S FAMILY.

A farm-house glistening in the rays  
Of the declining sun ;  
Its owner sitting at the door,  
His daily labor done ;  
Broad-chested, and strong-armed is he,  
Sun-tinted, bluff and hale—  
One hand sustains his pipe—and one  
Uplifts his cup of ale !

The waving fields of silken corn  
Gleam in the setting sun,  
As, lowing, to their evening fold  
Come bridle, black, and dun ;  
The milk-maid trips across the lawn  
To claim their pearly store,  
The watch dog trotting at her heels,  
And terrier Trim before.

Hard by, beneath her father's tree,  
Ay ! in her father's chair,  
With heaven's own mildness in her face,  
The Farmer's wife sits there !  
With eager eye she peers among  
The fruit-o'erladen trees,  
Catching, with anxious ear, the sounds  
Borne onward by the breeze.

Now dips the Orb beneath the hills,  
His noontide glory past ;  
And Evening's purple shroud enfolds  
His waning splendor fast ;  
The rays stream flickering up the sky,  
In arrowy flights they run ;  
The shadows vanish from the turf—  
He sinks—the day is done.

Now swift along the mountain's side,  
Released from village school,  
Two guileless, merry children leap,  
Absolved from rod and rule ;  
Health sits upon their rosy cheeks,  
Loud rings their boyish glee,  
One springing into mother's lap,  
And one to father's knee !

Hither ye toiling slaves of wealth,  
Ambition's fools, look here !  
Heave not your breasts with holier thoughts ?  
Starts not a welcome tear ?  
Did all the trophies ye have won  
Of bliss bring half the store  
That animates this humble pair  
Beside their cottage door ?

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## YOUNG MEN.

*Regular employment—Occupations—Advice of Sir Walter Scott—Excellence in Profession.*

BY HON. A. L. HAYES.

Regular employment is the price of happiness ; and the first step, in general, after taking leave of our *alma mater*, is the adoption of a profession.—No matter how bountifully Fortune may have showered her gifts, some settled occupation is essential to real enjoyment. Without this, the mind, like an idle sword, is corroded by its own rust. Who has ever known a perfectly indolent, that was not a miserable man ? There is in this country no class of men of fortune, whose only care in life is to kill time and squander money, and who, associating together, may keep each other in countenance, tho' they cannot purchase a contentment.

"Vain, idle, delicate, in thoughtless ease,  
Reserving woes for age, their prime they spend,  
All wretched, hopeless, in their evil days,  
With sorrow in the verge of life they tend.  
Griev'd with the present, of the past ashamed,  
They live, and are despised ; they die, nor more are  
nam'd."

The misery of such a condition was illustrated in the fate of the Frenchman, who, with rank and high connexions, ample fortune, youth, health, reputation, and "troop of friends," found life without employment so "weary, flat, stale, and unprofitable"—one dull, daily routine of rising, dressing, eating, drinking, sleeping—that he preferred death by his own hand, to its longer endurance. Something of the feeling which precipitated the fate of this wretched suicide, must have been experienced by every man, who has had the misfortune to live in the world, without any thing in the world to do. I hold it, therefore, to be of the last importance to adopt an occupation, though I have nothing to say

with respect to the choice of a profession, except that it should be such, as one will probably be satisfied with after it is made.

Some difference will always exist in the degree of consideration which various occupations enjoy, owing to the unequal degrees of skill and intelligence required by them ; but true ambition would rather impart honor to one's profession, than seek to derive respectability from it. Our country is fortunately exempt from these castes, which separate society elsewhere into distinct compartments, to each of which a peculiar occupation or pursuit is by law or custom assigned. Here all professions, trades and callings are open. The only limitation is imposed by mental or physical inability ; and one striking and important benefit of the liberal education you have received is, that it has made you *freemen* in the most extensive sense ; for, qualified by it, as you are, to enter any profession,

"The world is all before you, where to choose."

A man of cultivated mind, and real virtue, can never have his lustre soiled by any honest vocation, well pursued. It is, indeed, far from being a disadvantage, to possess abilities superior to the requisitions of one's calling. By the proper exertion of these he is sure of rising to distinction in his pursuit, and of reaping all the benefit it may confer. A young painter having attracted Sir W. Scott's notice and protection, by some pictures he had produced in his apprenticeship, and was inclined, on the expiration of his indentures, to turn his back on the humble profession to which he had been bred ; but, waiting upon his eminent friend with a piece he had commissioned to paint, received this salutary advice : that he should apply himself to the improvement of his profession, as a much more lucrative field of exertion, instead of struggling with the difficulties that he must be sure to meet, for want of sufficient patrimony, in following the higher walks of art. The individual to whom this counsel was given, having accordingly turned his talents to study the science of his profession, has produced a highly commended work on the laws of harmonious coloring ; and, instead of being a third or second rate artist, trembling with nervous apprehension about the position in which a picture may be hung at an exhibition, as really affecting his prospects in life, is the master of a large establishment, giving employment to a great number of men.

A more illustrious example is furnished by the life of "Scotland's greatest man," himself. When he saw his literary pre-eminence endangered by the declining popularity of his poetical works, and especially by the appearance of Lord Byron as a rival, he, with that good sense in which he so much excelled, resolved to abandon the bright field of poetry for the humbler region of romance. The consequence was, that he became more popular in that career than he had ever been as a poet ; and, having distanced all competition, erected there the most noble monuments of his fame.

I refrain from the attempt to lay down any rule for the choice of a profession, not only because it might be a presumptuous interference with determinations already adopted, or the wishes of friends which ought not to be disregarded, but because I deem it of less consequence what the choice may be, than that a choice should be made and pursued in the right spirit. Excellence in one's art or calling, is the first requirement of professional duty. The disposition to excel, may arise from a calculation of profit or a desire of accumulation ; a motive which is honest, and, if the object be personal independence, is altogether laudable. It may arise from a desire of distinction or a love of glory, which is a sentiment that deserves our favor, for it has unquestionably been productive of the best and noblest actions recorded in history. It is commonly found in union with a generous enthusiasm, which will not rest satisfied with a mediocrity of exertion, which keeps the mind always fresh, active, and vigorous, and exhibits the evidences of improvement to the latest period of life. It is reported of the celebrated Mr. Wirt, who possessed this fine spirit in an eminent degree, that some of his last professional efforts were superior to any of his previous performances ; and that this was observable, not only in the substance of his addresses, but even in the finish and decoration of the style. I know not how others may be affected, but to me nothing appears more admirable, than this progressive excellence in advanced age. It is a

splendid triumph of mind over matter, and points unerringly to our immortal destination.

Every one should have constantly in view a standard of merit in his profession, and should stimulate his exertions to realize it in his own performances. Let such a standard be as perfect as it may—the beau ideal of professional excellence ; for no axiom is more just, than that all models should be perfect, though man remains imperfect, that in striving to reach what is *impossible*, he may attain to what is *uncommon*. Thus, by furnishing an example of superior skill and ability, by useful improvements in the practice of his art, or by enlarging the boundaries of the science connected with it, he best discharges that debt which every man owes to his profession.

## HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

The subscriber would inform the Farmers and Mechanics of Maine, that they can be supplied with his Horse Power and Threshing Machines at his shop, in Hallowell, or at Perry & Noyes' in Gardner. The above Machines will be built of the best materials, and in the most workmanlike manner ; warranted to thresh as much grain as any other machine, and second to none now in use. The public are invited to call and examine them at the above places. Those in want of machines will do well to apply soon, in order to enable the manufacturers to supply them. All orders promptly attended to addressed to the subscriber, or Perry & Noyes, Gardner.

WEBBER FURBISH.

Hallowell, July 4, 1837.

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## WOOL----WOOL.

CASH and a fair price paid for FLEECE WOOL and SHEEP SKINS, by the subscriber, at the old stand, foot of Winthrop Street, Hallowell.

WM. L. TODD.

23tf

## FRESH DRUGS.

F. SCAMMON, No. 4, Merchant's Row, has just received a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c. which will be sold low.

Hallowell, Sept. 8, 1837.

25

## BOUNTY ON WHEAT.

BLANKS for receiving the Bounty on Wheat, for sale by C. SPAULDING, Hallowell.

For sale also at the store of P. BENSON, Jr. & Co. Winthrop, and at this office.

Sept. 30, 1837.

## GRAVE STONES—MONUMENTS, &amp;c.

The subscriber would inform the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand foot of Winthrop street, Hallowell, where he has an elegant lot of White Marble from the New York Dover Quarry, some of it being almost equal to the Italian white marble. Also, Slate stone from the Quincy quarry, Mass. He has on hand two monuments being completed of the New York marble for die, plinth and spear—base and marble granite stone. Also completed, one book monument ; a large lot of first rate stock on hand so that work can be furnished to order—and as to workmanship and compensation for work those who have bought or may be under the necessity of buying, may judge for themselves. Chimney pieces, fire pieces, hearth stones, &c. furnished at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, March 21, 1837.

## LIME---LIME.

The subscriber having made arrangements with a Manufacturer and Dealer for a permanent and constant supply of the above article, can and will sell in any quantity lower than can be purchased on the Kennebec.

N. B. His Lime will be of the *Lincolnville white*, *Camden Canal* (a new and much approved Brand) and *Thomaston* (Blackington Rock) Brands ; and in all cases new and in good order direct from the kilns.

WILLIAM MARSHALL.

Hallowell, Oct. 21, 1837.

37

## MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For sale by the subscriber 50,000 true *Morus Multicaulis*—or the true *Chinese Mulberry* trees, either in small quantities or at reduced wholesale prices, according to size. The trees are thrifty, the form perfect, and the roots fine. The trees will be shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Companies are invited to apply to WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 1, 1837.